REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,464.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 11	Leave Tuticorin	19
„ Ratnagherry 12	„ Colombo	20
„ Vingorla 12	„ Galle	21
„ Carwar 13	„ Nagapatam	24
„ Goa 13	„ Sabara	28
„ Mangalore 14	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore 15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Tellicherry 16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Calicut 16	„ Gopalpore	31
„ Beypore 16	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin 17		Feb.
„ Alleppy 17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSHEHR	Arrive BUSHEHR	2
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Fao	BOMBAY	24
„ Guadur	22	„ Bushire		7
„ Muscat	24	„ Bahrein		9
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga		12
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas		14
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat		16
Feb. 1873.		Guadur		18
„ Fao	1	Kurrachee		21
Arrive BUSHEHR	2	BOMBAY		24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer

"MALAGA"

will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2 th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accomodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

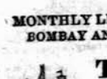
For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden; Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th December 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 5th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£22	£10	
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	33	21	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	26	9-5	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.

ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MALAGA, arrived from London are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Malaga.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Orientaj Company's S.S. MOOLTAN, 2,257 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. ALMOND, will be despatched as above, calling at Colombo and Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 8th January 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY, and having a Deck Saloon has very superior accommodation for twenty-six passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. JEFFERY, Commander.

March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. ABRAM, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

FARE .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES S. S. AMBASSADOR from CALCUTTA.—NOTICE is hereby given of this Steamer's arrival, and Consignees are hereby called upon to SEND OFF BOATS, without delay, to RECEIVE their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Williamson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages left or Leaves the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Williamson.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on 3rd, 17th, and 31st March, 14th and 28th April, and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUORS,

First Class	Rs. 650
Second Class	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants, consisting of Tillandsia, Gesneras, Begonias, Alocasia, Veitchii, Lowii, Metallicas and Zebrina, Marantas of sorts, Ferns of great variety, Caladiums, Dieffenbachias, large Anthuriums, Philodendrons, Musa Vittatas, Amomia Cunninghammii and Excelsa, Cypress Orchids, Dracenas, Clematis, large Alocasia, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co

PAGOTEES.

SALE of VALUABLE and SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS or PAGOTEES, MADE FOR ORDER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 11th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M. on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ameerchand Lallpee—

38 Paythanee Turbans.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

5 bales Grey Shirtings.

4 cases Printed Scarfs.

3 „ „ Muslins.

4 „ „ Camlets.

9 „ „ Handkerchiefs.

By order of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, saved from the wreck of the Steamer "General Havelock" :—

2 Side Lamps, 1 Mast Head Lamp, 2 Compasses, 1 Brass Spider Band, 1 Copper Steam Pipe, 1 Steering Wheel and Bolts, 4 Binnacle Lamps, and 1 Bell.

An invoice of large Musical Boxes, just landed, comprising 6 and 9 Bells, and 6, 8 and 9 Tunes large Musical Boxes, in all 10 boxes, which are now on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

The above SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY next, January 13.

For Prospectus apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress.

School Fee from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per month.

Music Rs. 5 per month extra.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and in the matter of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 4th January, instant, a CALL of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE was made upon the Contributories in the above Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, on or before the 31st day of January, instant. In default proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof without further notice.—Dated this 8th day of January 1873.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (LIMITED.)

PROCEEDINGS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, HELD ON MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY 1873.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read and the Proceedings of the last Meeting of Shareholders having been accepted as read,

It was proposed by Kaikhoosro Muncherjee Heeramanik, Esq., seconded by Hajeebhoy Bhogilbhoy, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That the following Resolutions, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 10th December 1872, be confirmed, viz.

1st.—That the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna be appointed Liquidator of the Company, and that his remuneration be Rs. 300.

3rd.—That the said Liquidator be authorised to sell and assign the Land, Reclaimments, Properties, Effects, Assets, Rights, Business and Good-will of this Company to a Company to be established in Bombay under the Name and Style of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, and to take in exchange for such sale and transfer 6,000 Shares of that Company for distribution among the Shareholders of this Company, Share for Share, on the condition that the said Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will undertake the payment, discharge, and performance of all the Debts, Liabilities, Contracts, and Obligations of this Company.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 7th January 1873.

THE ELPHINSTONE PARCEL POST.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKES its own and on behalf of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb. or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the dispatch of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value, must accompany each.

Forms of declaration will be supplied on application to

THE MANAGER,

Elphinstone L. S. and Forwarding Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

Bombay, August 2nd, 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Rangoon and Moulmein TEAK SCANTLINGS, as under :—

Tons.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.
200	15 ft. 6 in. and upwards	from 8 ft. to any width,	1½ in.
200	15 „ 6 „	„ 8 „ „	2 „
200	15 „ 6 „	„ 4 „ „	2½ „
200	13 „ 6 „	„ 6½ „ „	3 „
150	17 „ 0 „	„ 11 to 12½ „ „	3½ „
150	13 „ 6 „	„ 11 to 12½ „ „	4 „
150	20 „ 0 „	„ 7½ to 14½ „ „	5 „

1,250 tons total.

The whole to be delivered within six months of date of acceptance of tender. The Scantlings to be cut from the best description of wood, well-seasoned, sound and straight, free from sap, knots, shakes, sun cracks, &c., and subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Scantlings," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Store Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1873, after which hour no tender will be received.

Persons whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of same find Security equal to 10 per cent. on estimated amount of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th Jan. 1873.

JOHN MAHOMED, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 6, FORBES STREET.

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 6, FORBES STREET.

WANTED, a PARSEE CLERK, used to keeping Books. Address, stating Salary required, to X 10, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS at Chinchpoogly, the following ARTICLES :—

2 Cotton Openers, by Platt Brothers and Co., of Oldham, with 4 Porcupine Cylinders, Lattices, &c., all complete, nearly new and in first-class working order.

1 Cloth Press on friction principle for 50 inches Cloth (could be seen at work any time).

5 Drawing in Frames, by Platt Brothers and Co., of Oldham.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited). Bombay, 8th January 1873.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS at Parell, the following ARTICLES :—

3 Cotton Openers, with back Lattices, Cylinders, 2 Cages and 4 Porcupine Cylinders, by Taylor, Lang & Co., of Statey Bridge, (in good working order. One of these could be seen at work any time).

1 Cotton Opener, with 4 Porcupine Cylinders, made by Robert Buckley & Co., of Stalay Bridge (nearly new).

1 Oldham Willow, quite new, with all the latest principles.

2 Crank Shafts, 9 feet long.

1 Large Press Screw.

1 Shaft, 7½ diameter and 9 feet and 1 inch long.

2 Cylinders, 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet stroke.

2 Cylinders, 22 inch in diameter and 3 feet with Piston.

A lot of Brass and Iron Cocks of different dimensions.

A lot of Feed and Stop Valves for Boilers, in good working condition.

A lot of Soapstone Packing, 2½ inch by 2½ inch.

A lot of Vulcanized India Rubber Rings for Boilers.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Bombay, 8th January 1873.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION, 2ND EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India.*

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald.*

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,

As recommended in the New Work, entitled

"MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS,"

BY

A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR, J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1873.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MR. & MRS. BENNEE, *NEE* MISS FANNY RAYNOR, Kindly assisted by GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

CAMILLE!

CAMILLE!!

CAMILLE!!!

CAMILLE!

THE SUPPER,

THE PLEDGE OF LOVE,

RETRIBUTION,

THE FETE,

DEATH.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOLOMON, BRESLAUER & Co.

Family Tickets for three	Rs. 10
Dress Circle	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the accommodation required for each Machine.

Objects intended for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY, Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT propose awarding to successful EXHIBITORS MEDALS of first and second Orders in gold, silver, and bronze for the following subjects :—

For the best collection of the Grains and Seeds of Western India, to be accompanied by a report and analysis; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of Indian Seeds and Grains, and a report on their cultivation, general treatment, and suitability for export from Bombay; the collection to become the property of the Committee at cost price.

For the best collection of, and report on, the Medicinal Plants, Shrubs, and Trees of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of, and report on, Chemical Substances of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best models or drawings, and report on the construction of Iron and other Vessels for the conveyance of goods, passengers, or for defence and offence in Tropical waters. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

For the best models or drawings and report on the accommodation for travellers by Land Conveyance. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals will also be awarded—

For the best Architectural Design.

For the best Oil Painting.

For the best Water Colour Painting.

For the best piece of Sculpture.

For the best Trophy of the Chase.

For the best collection of Jewels, sent by any Committee or individual.

For the best collection of Works in Precious Metals, sent by any Committee or individual.

For the best Kinkhaubs.

For the best Silk Manufacture.

For the best Cotton Manufacture.

For the best Lace Manufacture, both hand and machine made.

For the best Hemp and Flax Manufacture.

For the best Native Shawl.

For the best Tapestry (Carpets), Embroidery, and Needle Work.

For the best Woven, Spun, Felted and Laid Fabrics.

For the best Leather Manufacture.

For the best Pottery of all kinds.

For the best Furniture.

For the best Matting.

For the best Glass.

For the best Brass, Copper, and other Personal Ornaments.

For the best Horological Instruments.

For the best Native and European Steel Manufacture.

For the best Arms.

For the best Iron Manufacture.

For the best Brass and Copper Manufacture.

For the best Paper Manufacture.

For the best Native and European Carriages.

For the best Horticultural Machinery.

For the best Drysaltery, Grocery.

For the best Tobacco Manufacture.

For the best Coffee.

For the best Tea.

For the best Spirits, Liquors, Beer, Wines, &c.

For best Opium.

For the best Medicinal and Chemical Substances, other than those of India.

For the best Civil Engineering.

For the best Military Engineering.

For the best Cements.

For the best Plaster.

For the best Models of Native and European Ships, Boats, Tackle, Docks, &c.

For the best Philosophical Instruments.

For the best Electric Experiments.

For the best Magnetic Experiments.

For the best Hydraulic Experiments.

For the best Testing models.

One or more models of the several Orders and Metals may be awarded in each or any Division or Class.

The Committee are not bound to award Medals in any Class, unless under the recommendation of the Jurors.

The decision of the Jurors will be considered final.

No object, collection, or analysis submitted for competition can be considered eligible unless received before the 20th January. The Reports should be sent in by the 1st of February 1873.

G. W. TERRY, Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th December 1872.

WE have REMOVED our METAL MART STORES from CARNAC BUNDER to the COMPOUND adjoining our IRON WORKS at BYCULLA.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of BILLS, payable on demand, on the Treasury of Akola (West Berar) will be received by the Undersigned until noon of FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

Available surplus about 10 Lacs of Rupees.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 „
Depth	4 „ 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS FOR WHEELS") will be received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 22nd instant, for the PURCHASE of about 350 Wagon Wheels, 3 ft. diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per 100, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. HAWKINS, Byculla, 8th January 1873. Locomotive Superintendent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a CLASSIFIED LIST OF POLICIES IN FORCE (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective Bonuses of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

IT is proposed to have a RUGBY DINNER on the 19th of FEBRUARY next. Applications for Tickets should be sent to the Undersigned, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 15. Mr. R. BRANSON has kindly offered the loan of his Bungalow on Cumballa Hill for the occasion. "Calling over" will be at 7-30 P.M. "Locking up" at 2 A.M. All old Rugbeians in the Presidency who don't answer their names will have to keep Goal at the next Bombay Big side.

REG. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having le

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Colaba and Treacher shares at Rs. 1,480 and Rs. 440 respectively. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,40,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
2,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
72,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106½
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 1 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£16	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	nil	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	225	p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	5 0	all	10	p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	5,000	650	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	13,000	11,400	100	p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,950
200	2,000	all	200	p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	2,010
200	500	all	50	p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100	p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	920nl.
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40		Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	9,000	all	200		East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	9,500	all	300		Fort Press Co.	7,950
300	2,000	1,800	75	p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	935
200	1,000	all	200	p.a.	Franco Press Co	700
2	5,000	6,000	225	p.a.	Hydr ulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,467	75	p.a.	Imperial Press Co	980
200	400	350	42½	p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250	p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,100	250	...		Ramoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135	p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	510
100	1,000	750	...		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,475
150	2,000	all	Nill		Tinnevelly Press Co.	575
225	2,000	1,000	250		Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8	p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Do.	do. 3	Do. do. 1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	Credits 6	Do. do. 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
Do.	do. 3	Do. do. 1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	Documents 6	Do. do. 1s. 11 5/8d.
Do.	do. 3	Do. do. 1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Bina	60 Do. do.	121

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 3/8 to 110½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 Years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years do do	105
5 years do do	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Notwithstanding the firmness of the majority of first holders, a very quiet feeling has set in, owing apparently to the unsatisfactory state of the up-country demand, and prices, though actually unchanged, may be said to have turned in favour of buyers. To effect sales in quantity lower prices would have to be accepted, but there appears as yet no such disposition on the part of first holders. They following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 33 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 4 6 to Rs. 4 5 6
,, ,, 40 ,, 33 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 13 6 to ,, 4 14 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pc. Grey Shirtings fine, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 6 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 12 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 6
2,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 12 0
1,500 ,, ,, Mad'pellams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 2 3 6
500 ,, ,, T. Cloths 32 ,, 24 ,, 6 ,, ,, 8 14 0

COTTON.

The Market closed dull, and prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

Old Dholleras ..... at Rs. 210 to Rs. 218
,, Sawginned ..... at ,, 235 to ,, 236
,, Compta ..... at ,, 216 to ,, 218
New Comrawuttee ..... at ,, 240 to ,, 241
,, Akola ..... at ,, 245 to ,, 247
,, Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 268 to ,, 270
,, Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 290 to ,, 292
,, Dholleras ..... at ,, 234 to ,, 235

The following purchases are reported:—

25 candies Old Dholleras (Ready) ..... at Rs. 216
25 ,, New Julgaum ,, ... ,, 240 to Rs. 245
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 240 to ,, 246
25 ,, ,, Khandeish ..... ,, 242½
100 ,, ,, Akote ..... ,, 250
250 ,, ,, ,, (28th Feb.) ..... ,, 245
50 ,, ,, Comrawuttee (10th March.) ,, 240
75 ,, ,, Veravul (11th April) ..... ,, 220

YARNS.

4,700 lbs. Mule No. 50 ..... at 13¼ as. per lb.
4,500 ,, ,, 60 ..... at 14½ ,,
3,000 ,, Mock No. 40 ..... at 12½ ,,
1,800 ,, Turkey Red No. 40 ..... at 23½ ,,

METALS.

350 cwts. Copper Braziers ..... at Rs. 54½ per cwt.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th January, 2-25 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th January, 11-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th January, 5-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH JANUARY.

London ... Cotton, Cases, Oil: No ship.
Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Myrabolms & Colr bds £2 5s. nominal. Seeds £2 5s. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton, Coffee: No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice £3 5s.
Trieste £3 5s.
Liverpool £3 10s.
Havre £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.
China ... Steamer Cotton Rs. 5 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Carwar, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Aden.
	Fusi Yama (s)	Callaghan	Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Una, Smith, to Liverpool.
Barque Cheses, Hall, to Muscat.

The steamer Moultan, to Sydney and Melbourne, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5 Xantho (s) ..... Calcutta.
C. and F. ..... Pondicherry.
6 Peshawur (s) ..... Calcutta.

ZANZIBAR.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19 s. s. Africa, from Nose-bé.
22 Valentine, from Nose-bé.
26 Nubia, from Hamburgh.
30 Leticia, from Bombay.
Oct. 6 Glide, from America via Mozambique.
8 H. M. S. Wolverene, from Cruising.
18 s. s. Africa, from Nose-bé.
19 Essex, from America.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26 Normandie, for Marseilles.
29 Fathool Carim, for Cutch.
29 s. s. Africa, for Nose-bé.
Oct. 3 Valentine, for Nose-bé.
17 Benefactress, for London.
22 H. M. S. Wolverene, for Johanna.
23 Glide, for America.
25 Leticia, Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 9th January, 2-50 P.M. Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.
MADRAS, 9th January, 7 A.M.—Mail from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 1 hogshead portwine, Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 46 casks sodawater empty bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee Puntlusky & Co.; 10 cases paper, John S. Elmore & Co.
St. Olaf (s), 2 casks ink, Ebram Budroodin; 200 barrels cement, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.; 100 barrels copperas and 100 barrels alum, Tezpall Cama.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 2 bales cotton, Lockmidass Damoder.
Dreadnought, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
St. Olaf (s), 27 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Madowjee; 35 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 42 bales wool Nundram Bhigroy; 4 bales cotton, Jumnabhoy Ahmedbhoy; 91 bales cotton, Dyall Ruttonsey; 25 cases hingda, Forbes & Co.; 100 bales wool, Soonderjee Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 40 bales cotton and 30 bales wool, J. D. Vuria; 42 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Moolchund.
Mirzapore (s), 48 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 45 bales wool, Damoder Muthooradass; 129 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Malsga (s), 50 bales cotton, Narsindass Pursotumdass; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 33 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 5 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

irrapore (s), 26 cases gum, Ebram Hasom; 32 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 90 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.
Behar (s), 38 bales hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co:

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 38 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Behar (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Memfi (s), 53 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 3 packages silk, Hajee Zainal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, s. 8 packages wax, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 39 bundles fishmaws, Lulljee Hemraz; 41 bags Sumada stone, Jowthee Bechur; 66 bundles sharkfins and 25 bundles fishmaws, Fazal Mahomed Dama; 324 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, H. Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk; 10 chests opium, Hajarimul Nursingdass; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 24 bales cotton, Tarachund Borah; 5 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 9 bundles fishmaws and 58 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 25 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 55 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 39 chests opium, Soorutram Bhayeah.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, from Surat.
Baker, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from ——.
Yerbury, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

JANUARY 9.

DeBude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, going home, from Simla.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 9.

Smith, Surgeon, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry.
Hardtman, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England (6th January per s. s. Hindoostan).

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. J. Woodcock, Madras S. C., Comdt. 5th Regt. Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

Lt.-Col. C. M. Longmore, Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd. 29th Regt. Punjab N. I., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Ben. Infy., Fort Adjt., Attock, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

Maj. H. T. Oldfield, Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd 9th Ben. Cavy., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Maj. William Howell Beynon, 20th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Harry Trevor Bulkley, 19th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Capt., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Stanley Carter, 19th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors, from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. William Henry Ross, and Capt. Alexander Thomson Reid, 20th Dec. 1872.

The services of Capt. D. C. Pedder, Bombay S. C., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Pol. Dept.

The services of Surg. H. I. Blanc, M.D., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt., by Bt., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt. Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, 19th Dec. 1872.

The following extract (paras. 2nd and 4th) of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated 4th Dec. 1872, No. 93, is published for general information:—

"2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Col. E. Thompson, 2 months.
Lt. Col. F. Schneider, 3 months.
Lt. Col. G. F. Hogg, 6 months.
Lt. Col. E. A. H. Bacon, 4 months.
Lt. Col. F. P. Mignon, 6 months.
Maj. G. S. Mignon, 6 months.
Maj. B. Mathew, 2 months.
Maj. S. B. Holland, 6 months.
Capt. C. B. Simpson, 6 months.
Capt. W. B. Birch, 6 months.
Capt. G. Sartorius, 1 week.
Capt. F. Plummer, 3 months.
Capt. L. Russell, 6 months.
Capt. S. G. D. Turner, 6 months.
Lt. W. deW. Vos, 6 months.
Lt. F. C. Symonds, 4 months.
Lt. H. H. Settle, R. E., 3 months.
Depy. Inspr. Gen. of Hospitals W. Thom, 6 months.
Surg. Maj. R. G. Lord, 6 months.
Asst. Surg. J. Raby, 6 months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. C. Wodehouse, Bom. S. C., to act as Asst. to the Resident at Baroda during Capt. Reeves' absence, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification published at pages 6 and 7 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st Jan. 1873, investing certain officers with additional powers under Act X. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the notification which invests Mr. Bomanji Edulji Modi, Ag. Dist. Dy. Collr., Kaira, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in sec. 222 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lt. C. F. Baugh, to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Kulladghee Dist., vice Mr. Jones, deceased, or until further orders.

Lt. C. J. A. Yates to act as first Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in the Khandeish Dist., vice Lt. Baugh, or until furthers orders.

Mr. J. E. Down to act as second Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in the Khandeish Dist, vice Lt. Yates, or until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Scoble and the Hon. C. J. Mayhew respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on 2nd Jan. 1873, during office hours.

The Hon. C. J. Mayhew and Mr. A. R. Scoble respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Advocate Genl. on the 2nd Jan. 1873, during office hours.

Mr. T. Taylor and Rao Saheb Shriniwasrao Krishna respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of the first class Sub. Judge of Surat on 14th Dec 1872, after office hours, and the latter officer made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 16th idem.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Supernumerary Asst. Collr., Khandeish, has been appointed Ag. Railway Mag. at Bhosawul, from 4th Nov. 1872, in addition to his other duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. G. A. Laughton, appointed on special duty in connection with the Salt Works in the Concan, to be Asst. to the Collrs. of Tanna and Colaba.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to be Sr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Nassick.

Mr. H. B. Boswell to be Sr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Kallaghee, continuing to act as Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Belgaum.

Mr. E. P. Robertson is confirmed as Sr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Ratnagherry.

Mr. J. Elphinston is confirmed as Jr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Ratnagherry.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile is confirmed as Jr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. Bosanquet is confirmed as Jr. Collr. and Mag. of the Dist of Sholapore.

Mr. Michael Hearn, Supt. of Pauncligunny, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, acting second Asst. Collr. of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 22nd March next.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. T. Cody has been appointed Supt. of Vaccination, Western Circle.

The services of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Asst. to the Collr. of Poona, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in British Burmah.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. E. Hiot, C.S., has been permitted by H. M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt. J. Clabby received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr., Nassick, from Lt. Col. W. R. Houghton on the afternoon of the 21st Oct. 1872.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	ditto	24	0 0
Three Months	ditto	14	0 0
One Month	ditto	5	0 0
One Week	ditto	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2162 of 1872-73.

I.—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATON for CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2163 of 1872-73.

II.—SENATE.

MEMBERS of the SENATE, who intend to be present at the Convocation, are requested to SEND their CARDS to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 13th instant.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2164 of 1872-73.

III.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Headdress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.
4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
5. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2165 of 1872-73.

IV.—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be holden in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M., are requested to FORWARD, as early as convenient, their CARDS, with their Addresses thereon, under Envelopes, addressed "To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BERNE—December 31st, at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon James C. Berne, Royal Artillery, of a son.
DRURY—January 1st, at Nyree Tal, the wife of Colonel C. C. Drury, R. S. C., of a son.
DUHAN—January 3rd, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Harry Duhan, Esq., of a son.
GASTRELL—January 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Colonel, J. E. Gastrell, of a son.
INGLIS—January 4th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. W. Inglis, Executive Engineer, Muttra, of a son.
ROBINSON—January 4th, at Mooltan, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, Chaplain, of a daughter.
SHOPLAND—January 4th, at No. 19, Circular Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edwin R. Shopland, Bengal Marine, of a son.
WICKES—December 31st, at Allyghur, the wife of Chas. H. Wickes, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACKEY—January 1st, at Jhansie, Quarter-Master Francis Mackey, of the 109th Regiment of Foot, aged 41 years and 6 months.
WOODSELL—December 31st, at Joongshaie, the infant son of Mr. Woodsell, Scinde Railway, aged 7 weeks.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

Our readers will peruse, not without emotion, the brief telegram which announces that the Emperor Napoleon died yesterday a little after midday. Though it was known that he had recently been operated on for a disease from which he had long been a sufferer, nothing had transpired to indicate that his life was in danger, or even that his health was in a more precarious state than it notoriously was from the same disease during the early period of the Franco-German war. Destiny has at last overcome the "Man of Destiny," and the second of the Napoleonic Emperors has found death, like his predecessor, not in the fair France over which he once ruled, but as a discrowned exile and among a strange people. The Crown of France, said the Bishop of Orleans, in a sermon delivered before the Imperial Court a very few years ago on one of the birthdays of the Prince Imperial, is second only to the Crown of Heaven, but it is an uneasy crown to live in and one that it is now not often given to die in. Three years ago nothing seemed more improbable than that Napoleon III. would die an exile from France; but his whole life has been a series of surprises. "Born on the steps "of a throne" he may be said to have expired on the steps of a throne also, and it remains now an insoluble question whether if he had lived a short time longer he might not have reascended that throne. As he was born on the 20th April 1808, he was nearly sixty-five years old on the day of his death, and into these years there was crowded more of life than even the most powerful monarchs usually experience. Under the teaching of his mother Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, he claimed, from an early period to succeed his uncle the Emperor Napoleon, but the failure of his attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne rather excited ridicule than anything else. His character concentrated and hardened, however, during the six years of his imprisonment in Ham, and soon after he was called to be President of the French Republic, France felt that there was no ordinary spirit at her head. His *coup d'état* of December 1851 was the turning point of his career, and the Crimean war together with the Austrian war of 1859 raised him, for a time, to the position of by far the most powerful monarch in Europe. The decline of his power may be said to have dated from the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, but the catastrophe which overtook Napoleon III. and his empire at Sedan was unexpected and is still fresh in the memories of all. He was unquestionably a great and, so far as disposition was concerned, a kind and good man. How far his life has been of benefit to France and to the world is a question on which we have neither time nor inclination to enter at present. It must at least be admitted, however, that he has been a faithful ally of England, that Italy is deeply indebted to him for its newly born independence, that in his prosperity he never forgot the friends of his adversity, and that his power was unsullied by personal revenge or rancour.

The most skilful surgeon in Bombay was brought out of the European General Hospital on Wednesday, in order to perform a peculiarly difficult operation. That operation was to restore to its place a portion of Dr. Hewlett's handsome income which unfortunately had fallen out. It is well known that his income is made up of pieces, and pretty large pieces they are too. What the Doctor may himself be made of is a different question, but there is no question as to the composite character of his income, and it can be no drawback that pieces of it are liable to fall out now and then, since there seems to be always somebody ready and able to put them in again. A few months ago, the Bench of Justices determined that the salary of its Health Officer should be only Rs. 1,200 a month, and by that resolution it apparently took a piece of Rs. 600 a month out of Dr. Hewlett's salary. So far as the Health Officer himself was concerned there was no difficulty in restoring this missing bone; the difficulty was in cutting it out of the Municipal body of which it had become an integral part, and the operator was well selected. Dr. Joynt is the man for such operations since his recent visit to Erin's green isle, where he paid a visit to the famous Blarney Stone. At all events he chloroformed the Bench of Justices to some purpose and extracted from its body the bone of contention (now valued at Rs. 4,516) and deftly replaced it in that of the famous pluralist.

A few days ago, when calculating the amount of Dr. Hewlett's income, and exposing some absurd deprecatory statements that had been made in regard to it, we mentioned that, though otherwise his actual income amounted at present to the egregious sum of Rs. 3,125, he was going to dispute the reduction in the salary of the Health Officer which had been made by the Bench of Justices. We may add, also, that the only excuse we have ever heard advanced for his appointment to the Sheriffship, with its Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*, was the supposed fact that his salary, as Health Officer and as that alone, had been cut down by the Bench of Justices from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200. We now see that Dr. Hewlett has demanded the former high pay of the Health Officership up to the end of the last official year, the 30th of November last. His first demand for these arrears was for Rs. 5,600, but this, by some manipulation between himself and a Hewlett-loving Government, was reduced (though apparently not to *his* loss) to a claim for Rs. 4,516.

But if Dr. Joynt implored the Bench, almost with tears in his eyes, not to forget an old and deserving servant, the great pluralist himself advanced his claim in a very different manner. Surely it was not for him to condescend in such a matter so as to claim his alleged rights in anything but an imperious manner. The necessities of Bombay had led the Bench of Justices to reduce the salaries of all the Municipal officials that it could touch, and, among others, that of the Health Officer. Everyone else affected by that resolution has acquiesced in it, and Dr. Hewlett alone of them has disputed its legality. He might have done so, if not in a respectful yet in a quiet business-like way; but in claiming what he considered to be the remainder of the salary due to him, and in threatening the Bench of Justices with an action at law if his demands were not satisfied, he employed the most extraordinary language which we have ever heard of being addressed to a Bench of Justices, or by the paid servant of any public body to his employers. In his letter of the 21st December 1872 to the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett uses the following language, which displays equal good taste and mastery of the English language.

"If, however, you or such Justices decline to "pay such amount, I have the honour to inform "you that I intend to take immediate legal "proceedings against such Justices, you, such "Commissioner, or either separately, or apart "from the other, as I may be advised, for the "recovery of the said amount Rs. 5,600. I do "not admit that notice of action is required, "but to prevent any objection arising under the "terms of Act II. of 1865, I have the honour to "inform you that *the name of me, the intended "plaintiff, is Thomas G. Hewlett, Surgeon in "Her Majesty's Bombay Army, my residence is "Marine Lines, Esplanade, and my attornies "in the cause are Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and "Peile, Graham's Buildings, to whom I request "that all future communications on the subject of "this claim may be addressed.*" Yet the writer of this letter sent another letter very shortly after to the Municipal Commissioner reducing his claims by one-sixth, and Dr. Joynt tried to excite for him the compassionate sympathy of the Bench of Justices.

It is much to be regretted that the Bench of Justices should have given in to this claim in the manner it did, though it can easily be understood why it did so. The Bench is now at the end of such imperfect control as it has had over Municipal affairs, and will shortly be relieved from responsibility in that matter. It is now no doubt anxious to wash its hands as completely as it can of the whole business, and does not care to involve itself in a law suit for a paltry sum. Dr. Hewlett also has been a good Health Officer for Bombay, and a large portion of the Bench was entirely opposed to any reduction of his salary. If we add to that portion of the Justices those who are thoroughly sick of Municipal affairs and those who may fear that there is some legal ground for Dr. Hewlett's claim, we can easily understand how the Bench, without absolutely stultifying itself, might come to the somewhat weak compromise "that in consideration of Dr. Hew-"lett's zealous services as Health Officer for "several years past, the Commissioner be au-"thorised to pay Dr Hewlett the sum of "Rs. 4,516 claimed by him." Still, this was a very weak conclusion, because it was come to under a threat; it was too obviously a submission to that threat, and the proper time for taking Dr. Hewlett's services into consideration was when his salary as Health Officer was reduced in the early part of last year. Everyone kn

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBSTITUTES IN CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Fraser Hore in his second letter gives it as his opinion "that if either a batsman or his substitute are out of ground either wicket can be put down, and the batsman who has a substitute running for him is out whichever end he is at." This I do not understand. I have searched the laws of cricket as revised by the Marylebone Cricket Club and cannot find anything likely to lead any one to suppose such to be the case. Laws 17, 21 and 31 say nothing about *either wicket*. Law 17 is very clear, so is 31. Take for instance a case like the following. I have a substitute running for me, and am batting to a slow bowler who delivers the ball from behind the crease. I "step in" to one and drive it hard back to him; he seeing I am not in ground, puts *his* wicket down. I do not think I should be given out as Mr. Fraser Hore states I would be. The Poona case was something like the above; but Major Fellows did a little more than step in. However, I think it a case for the M.C.C., and one for which neither of the two quoted can be considered precedents. This brings me to a subject I heard talked of in Poona last rains, when, as I thought, there was not very good feeling shown at the time about certain occurrences, and I am glad Mr. Fraser Hore has given me the opportunity of mentioning it in a public print—it is the establishment in the Western Presidency of a branch of the M.C.C. There are gentlemen both in Bombay and Poona who, I am sure can spare or make the time to prepare the preliminaries to its accomplishment, and I am certain Mr. Fraser Hore would be amongst the foremost to advance it. I as an outsider only beg to suggest that all be invited to do so, and that it be not confined to any one place in particular, but to the whole Presidency in general. Then, I think, cricket on the Bombay side might begin to hold up its head.

8th January. F. C. S.

BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE BOARD'S HIGH SCHOOL will re-open on Monday morning at the usual hour.

VACCINATION.—Dr. F. Cody has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle.

THE SURVEY OF HACK-BUGGIES.—Up till Wednesday 323 licences were granted by the Commissioner of Police to owners of hack-buggies.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 2,000 were recovered on account of the Police and Municipal fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF KULLADHEE.—Lieutenant C. F. Baugh has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Kullaghee district, vice Mr. Jones, deceased.

DHARWAR.—Mr. J. R. Middleton, of the Bombay Civil Service, acting Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

ASSISTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Broach, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PAHLUNPORE.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Parr, who returned from England a short time ago, resumed charge of the Pahlunpore Superintendency on the 26th December.

POONA.—The services of Mr. A. W. Unwin, of the Bombay Civil Service, Assistant to the Collector of Poona, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in British Burmah.

BARODA RESIDENCY.—Captain C. Wodehouse, late Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, during Captain Reeves' absence.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday thirteen cases were committed by the several Magistrates of Police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 3rd February next.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Twenty applications were received up till yesterday for the acting appointment of the Superintendent of the House of Correction. We learn that the matter will be disposed of in the course of this week.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindu, name unknown. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by the effects of excessive drinking.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Hoosein, employed on board the steam-ship Austrilia, got seriously injured on Wednesday by a block and tackle falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A SERIOUS CASE OF BURNING.—On Wednesday one Nagoo Rama, employed at the B. I. S. N. Company's dockyard, was boiling tar and dammer when it accidentally caught fire. He was burned seriously about the left leg and arm. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.—Mr. Venayekrao Pundit, karbharry to the Chief of Jamkhandi, is about to retire from active life to spend his last days at Benares. A native paper requests the Chief to choose an able educated gentleman of liberal and enlightened views for the vacant karbharryship.

THEFT AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Canjee Megraj, a dealer in ghee and oil, obtained a warrant against one Ganda Geega, whom he charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 191 and a gold guinea.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Maratha woman named Suckoo was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself in a public thoroughfare. She was fined twenty rupees, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Lawrence DeLima Street concerning the death of Soojna Raghoo, a labourer employed in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. The jury found that the man's death was caused by tetanus following an accidental injury to his fingers.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Dinshaw Cowasjee, a shop-keeper, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr Inspector Raymond with selling by retail a bottle of beer without having first obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock Abdool Hoosein Lockmanjee, a cashier to Mr. Cumrooddeen Tyabjee, solicitor, while at his work, complained of a slight pain in the chest, and died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held on the body the same day, and the jury found that deceased had died from heart disease.

SHREE PRABHADAVEE FAIR.—This fair is the annual of its kind and as usual will, this year, be held on the night of Monday, the 13th instant, in the Mahim woods, at a place only ten minutes' walk from the G. I. P. Railway Parell Station, on which occasion there will be a grand pyrotechnic display, the managers having made the best of their abilities in that line.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd December, 1872, Rs. 96,74,724; add, silver received during the fortnight, Rs. 22,789; deduct, new coin paid during the fortnight, Rs. 6,00,013; total balance, Rs. 90,97,500. There are in addition 1,86,504 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—This case, in which Pedro A. Dias, a clerk to Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., was charged with defamation by Mr. Fortunatis DeNazareth, late a clerk to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was called for further hearing the other day before Mr. Nana Morojee. After the examination of three additional witnesses for the prosecution, the magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation till the 17th instant.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Agiary Lane on view of the body of a Parsee named Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, aged about thirty-two years. On Wednesday morning deceased went with some of his friends to Mahim, where he was seized with difficulty of breathing and convulsions, and he died immediately afterwards. Dr. Gray, who had examined the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We have much pleasure in reminding our readers that Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by some gentlemen amateurs of Bombay, will this evening produce the attractive play of "Camille" at Grant Road Theatre. The great success which attended Mr. and Mrs. Bennee's performances here last spring cannot be forgotten, and ought to secure for them now the welcome which would be the more pleasing to them—a bumper house this evening.

A CASE OF EXCOMMUNICATION.—About nine years ago a man of the Memon caste, residing at Bhownugger, was excommunicated by his castemen. He filed an action against a Punchayet of the caste to recover damages for loss of reputation in several courts of Bhownugger but without success. The matter was lately submitted to Mr. Percival, Joint Administrator of the Bhownugger State. It was referred by Mr. Percival to the head member of the Punchayet, who, after due enquiry into the whole case, re-admitted the Memon into the caste.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 7th January, was 388, being 41 more than in the preceding week, 8 more than the total of the week ending 9th January 1872, and 48 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 269 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total Birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba	16,817	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	11	6
Fort, Southern.	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fort, Northern.	29,563	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	8	9
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Market	42,432	...	13	...	1	...	4	...	26	25
Dhobeetalao	15,031	1	15	...	2	1	5	...	29	16
Chukla	36,903	3	9	...	1	2	3	...	27	12
Oomburkharee	48,849	1	12	...	1	2	3	1	27	18
Mangroe	15,257	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	15	8
Dhobeetulao	38,993	...	10	...	1	1	2	...	25	15
Phuneswaree	20,927	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	9	9
Bhoolleshwur	26,106	...	13	...	1	1	1	...	17	17
Kharatulao	22,389	...	7	...	1	1	2	...	17	17
Koombarwara	28,038	...	5	...	1	2	3	...	13	14
Khetwaree	24,468	1	9	...	2	4	2	1	23	8
Girgaum	20,425	2	2	...	1	...	3	1	13	10
Chaupatee	7,047	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
Walkeshwur	9,769	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Mahaluxmee	5,827	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Mazagon	28,394	3	4	...	...	2	...	1	14	11
Tarwaree	11,026	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	4
Kamatteepoora	75,484	2	19	...	3	10	7	...	48	29
Parell	13,960	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	8
Seoree	4,442	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Sion	12,427	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Mahim	14,774	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	15	8
Worlee	10,856	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	6	2
Harbour	24,171	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	1	...	1	1	6	1	20	...
Bombay	64,6636	14	157	...	21	33	53	8	388	269
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		9	120	11	34	44	49	5	340	295

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total Birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	10	11
Brahman	...	6	...	2	1	2	...	14	4
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Hindoo of other Caste.	6	91	...	11	16	20	2	178	139
Hindoo Out-caste	...	11	...	3	1	7	...	27	18
Moosulman	6	21	...	1	13	13	1	94	59
Parsee	1	4	...	2	1	3	1	27	25
European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	...	4	...	2	...	3	4	20	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Europesan	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	14	157	...	21	33	53	8	388	269
Corresponding week '72.	8	16	1	42	23	55	6	389	434

HIGH COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam v. Cassinath Bulall and others—Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee Patell v. Heerjee Hunsraj and others—J. Gopall.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curnee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch (partheard)

337-71—A. Framjee—Thucker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Juma—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dadabhoy Moonshee—Prescot and Winter (fixed specially).

PETITION AND SUMMONS FOR HEARING.

250-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Rustomjee Cursetjee v. Casvajee Nanabhoy—Thacker and Chalk.

487-72—Hope—Muncherjee Eduljee v. Madhowdass Ghella—Shamrao Pandoorung.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and others v. Heralall Shigramjee—Crairie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Camalsey Premjee v. Tulockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.

477-72—Dr. Dallas, for pauper,—Sutvashamabai, widow, v. Bai Naviwou, widow,—Thacker and Chalk.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

FOR FURTHER HEARING ON SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

343-72—J. C. Cama—Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia v. Curestjee Nusserwanjee Cama and another.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee, deceased.

CASE FOR HEARING.

In the Goods of Syed Hoosein Aly Sha Cadree, deceased. Macfarlane and Skipsey—Syed Ahmud Sha Cadree v. Scoundarabee—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondass Nensey v. Himjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Treeumdass and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

921-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Coverjee Pragjee and others v. Mungesh Purshotum and others—No appearance.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Bayabai, widow,—Tyabjee.

589-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopal Premsookdass v. Sitaram Radhakison—Tyabjee.

829-70—Jefferson and Payne—Hurrybhoy Jeena v. Bhotta Nahanjee—No appearance.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatmabebee, widow and others—Venayek Hurreychund.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee v. Coverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CHEZEA, 628 tons, Captain G. W. Hall, will sail to-day for Muscat with a cargo of 38 packages skins and original cargo.

THE BARQUE SALADO, 442 tons, Captain James Johnstone, arrived on the 8th instant from Mauritius (November 22nd) with a cargo of 9,330 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

H. M.'s S.S. DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain H. W. Warner, sailed yesterday for Aden with two officers, one medical officer, one hundred and forty men, eighteen women, and thirty children. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. E. Dawson, 1-6th Royal Artillery, Lieut. T. Mayhew, and Surgeon Hulseburg.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived yesterday from Coast and Carwar (January 4th) with the following cargo:—From Vingorla—72 packages ghee, 20 bundles sandalwood, 18 bags coffee, and 1 parcel unknown. From Carwar—5 bales cotton. She brought one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. UNA, 960 tons, Captain O. E. Smith, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Sergeant George Linden, Mr. F. H. Stuart, Mr. Porter Perry, Mr. W. McMurphy, and Mr. Charles J. Martin. She took the following cargo:—4,731 bales cotton, 1,124 bales wool, 750 cwts galls, 271½ cwt. galls, and 355 cwts. horns.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 6th instant per P. and O. s.s. Peshawur:—

For Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Birch's infant and servant, and Mr. Steward.

For Melbourne—Mr. Sidney, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Willis.

For Brindisi—Mr. Martin.

For Venice—Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. Berhanas, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson and infant, Rev. F. Robberds, and Mr. Halle.

For Southampton—Mr. Brennand, Mr. Howell, Mr. Stratford Mrs. Daley, and Mrs. Neale and two children.

The Peshawur took the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Orlandez and two children and Mr. H. Deirey.

For Malta—Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, two infants and servant

For Venice—Mrs. Bowen, child and infant, Capt. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Messey, and Mr. M. Stevenson.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 43 m	2 7	Friday 10	3 11 m	1 6
10 10 a	5 0		3 14 a	5 10
9 33 m	2 3	Saturday 11	4 6 m	1 9
10 52 a	5 5		3 57 a	6 2
10 18 m	2 9	Sunday 12	4 51 m	1 11
11 29 a	5 8		4 37 a	6 4
11 0 m	2 11	Monday 13	5 29 m	2 4
			5 18 a	6 3
0 3 m	5 10	Tuesday 14	6 2 a	2 7
11 32 a	3 1		5 47 m	6 3
0 32 m	5 10	Wednesday ... 15	6 37 m	2 10
0 14 a	3 3		6 25 a	6 0
1 3 m	5 8	Thursday 16	7 9 m	3 0
0 48 a	3 2		6 57 a	5 7

Moon—Full, 13th, 9 h. 13 m., P.M.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A MADMAN ON THE RAILWAY.

THE following story is a rictly true, and occurred not long ago. We give it in the words in which it was related to us:—

"I had occasion to travel to Bombay from a road-side station on the G. I. P. Railway. It being the beginning of the cold weather the train was crowded, and I had to search for a vacant couch. Choosing the only compartment where I could find a place to lie down, it being midnight, I ordered my servant to put what few things I had with me into the carriage. After taking down the shade from the lamp to see that my packages were properly stowed away, I noticed that the occupants of the compartment were a gentleman, evidently a military officer, from his long military cloak wrapped about him, and the sword which was lying in the netting over his head, a lady, and a child of about six years of age. No sooner had I done what the Railway Company so strictly enjoins, viz., 'raised the back to form a bed,' than the gentleman started up and addressing me in a tragic tone of voice, said, 'Have you any soda-water?' I replied in the affirmative, and added that there was also some brandy in my tiffin basket if he wished for any. No sooner did he hear this than he started up, and commenced singing 'Brandy cures the gout, the colic,' &c., and taking my basket, opened the strap, and lifting the whole thing high above his head, emptied the contents upon the floor. The lady who was in the carriage, and who was the wife of the officer, seeing this conduct, apologised to me, and requested that I would excuse her husband, as he was not well. I seeing that the man was either mad or suffering from delirium tremens began to assure the lady, when the brute turned round, and striking her a violent blow in the face, knocked her senseless upon the seat. My position was not an enviable one; there was no doubt but what I was alone with a maniac, and a dangerous one too. Judging from what I could see of the man by the dim light in the carriage, I knew that I was physically his superior, but I was doubtful of what he might do in his frenzy. However there was no time for deliberation, for he turned round upon me, and seizing me by the back of the neck, as I was trying to assist the fallen lady, demanded to know why I was insulting his wife. Feeling the pressure of his fingers anything but pleasant upon my neck, I freed myself from his clutches, and in self-defence, knocked the man down on the floor, where he lay mixed up with the plates and dishes from the tiffin basket. Here he lay until we arrived at the next station, when I called the guard. The guard thinking the man was only drunk, in answer to my complaint, said, 'Ah, Sir, he has been giving us trouble all the way up.' You may be sure there was no sleep for me that night, and glad was I when day began to break. The man, mad by a long course of drunkenness, evidently cowed by my rough treatment of him, lay in one corner of the carriage, mumbling to himself with his eyes fixed upon the roof. In this state he remained until we arrived in Bombay. For the sake of his wife and child I was afraid to leave him when on the road, but at the terminus he was met by a friend who evidently knew what his complaint was."

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

IN the "Championship Match" the undermentioned players are the winners of the first contest, and these will play in the second contest in the following order:—

1.—Fellows v. Forbes.
2.—Stevenson v. Constable.
3.—Lidbetter v. Mullins.
4.—Sevastopulo v. Henley.
5.—Murray v. Gilbert.

One game will again decide.

HIGH COURT RULES.

THE following two Rules, which have been framed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and concurred with by His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, are, under the provisions of section 292 of Act X. of 1872, published in the Official *Gazette*:—

I.—Under the provisions of Chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to order that in the case of criminal appeals heard by a Session Judge, District Magistrate, or other Magistrate empowered to hear appeals, the officer deciding the appeals shall, if he reverse or modify the finding of the Lower Court or interfere with its sentence, record his reasons for so doing, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Magistrate or his successor in office whose decision was appealed against.

II.—Under the provisions of chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that all Magistrates, Session Judges, and Assistant Session Judges, shall, in the examination of prosecutors, witnesses, and prisoners, record in each deposition, statement, or defence, the following particulars, which are indispensably necessary for the future identification of the parties examined, viz., the name of the person examined, the name of his or her father, and, if a married woman, the name of her husband, the caste, profession, and age of the party or witness, and the village and district in which he or she resides.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society at their Rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock P.M. precisely.

Business.—To consider the memorandum drawn up by the Sub-Committee of this Society, which has been discussed and approved by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as to the terms on which the amalgamation of both the institutions can be effected.

SIND NEWS.

SUBSTANCE of a vernacular report addressed by Sohrab Khan to the Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind with memo. No. 993 dated 24th December 1872.

Reports that owing to fall of buildings caused by earthquake on the night of 14th, Shawál 1289, about 200 persons, adults and children from Mahomedans as well as Hindus, have perished in the towns of Lehri and Tehri. May the Almighty preserve his creatures from such a calamity.

General Department, Commissioner's Office,
Camp Mundar, January 1st, 1873.
Submitted to Government.

It will be observed that there is a discrepancy in the number of persons supposed to have perished between this report and that submitted under this office endorsement No. 1529, dated 27th Dec. 1872.

W. MEREWETHER, Col.,
Commissioner in Sind.

ZANZIBAR NEWS REPORT.

(FROM SEPTEMBER 17TH TO OCTOBER 25TH 1872.)

HER MAJESTY'S ship Wolverine has returned from a short cruise off the Somali coast, where she captured a dhow with seventy-nine slaves on board bound for Muscat. The slaves being chiefly children, have been taken care of by the French Mission.

One caravan has arrived at the coast with ivory from Urori, the difficulties in that part being ended, but the trade with Unyanyembe is still closed, and no advices since last report.

From Mozambique we learn that the rebel Bouga still stops all trade on the Zambesi.

Four months' European Mails for Zanzibar are now accumulated at Seychelles, the latest dates of official letters received from Bombay and London being in the month of May.

His Highness Syed Burgash has commenced to inspect in person the coast trading stations. He has now visited Dar Salam and Pangani; he goes next to Bagamoyo.

A NEW COLONY.

BASUTOLAND is to be made a Crown colony. Upon that decision, while protesting it to be at absolute variance with all the Ministerial pledges and theories, we cannot but congratulate Lord Kimberley. We must presume that he is prepared to accept all the consequences of this return to the old path of Imperial duty. The creation of Basutoland into a Crown colony must be followed by the resumption of the Orange River Free State, the people of which have never ceased to protest against their disruption, and are at least as worthy of being British subjects as their neighbours the Basutos. The increase of the number of separate States in this part of the world points to a period, certainly not very far distant, when we shall have a great South African Confederation, taking in the whole of that portion of the continent inhabited or habitable by Europeans, including the Trans-Vaal Republic, and forming a compact group of States, representing for the British Empire in this region what the Canadian Dominion does in America and Australia in the Southern Pacific.—*Standard.*

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Darbar Room on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Connon in the chair.

Some formal business was recorded, and Mr. Pedder, the Commissioner, with reference to a letter from the Acting Commissioner No. 6731, stating that he would ask the sanction of the Bench to the adjustment of the accounts of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality, said that there was a difference in value from former years of about Rs. 13,000, but the loss was merely nominal, since certain articles, such as shovels, &c., had become entirely worn out, while other articles had become partially worn out.

Dr. Blaney proposed—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adjust the account of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ormiston, and carried unanimously.

THE SAFETY OF TOOLSEE LAKE.

The Clerk of the Justices read a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government No. 4733, on the subject of the further prosecution of the works of the Toolsee Project.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston—Sir,—As I was the proposer of the resolution on which these papers are based, I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject now. In the first place, there has been an error with reference to the top-water level of the reservoir at Toolsee, or with reference to its capacity, which is the same thing. I may state that it was entirely an error on my part to quote the figures which I did when the Toolsee business was before us for discussion on a previous occasion; but perhaps the error was excusable, as the fact is, there have been so many figures given, that confusion to a certain extent might have been expected. I said that the Town Hall datum was 442, and that the waste weir on dam No. 2 should be formed in the dam at that level; but I ought to have said that the Town Hall datum is 446·25, because that would have been correct. I shall propose a resolution to get rid of that error altogether; but I may remark that had it been the intention of the Bench to reduce the capacity of the lake to the extent of the difference between these figures, there would have been some discussion and reasons given, and I think that in the absence of these reasons and that discussion, it might have saved time and trouble if some of the parties who knew had asked whether we were not making a mistake in the figures we were using. However, I do not think we have any doubt about the matter now, and therefore I beg to propose—"That the top water given in the resolution of the Bench, dated 12th October 1872, having been stated in error, as it was not intended to lessen the capacity of the Toolsee reservoir, the top-water or waste weir level of which is intended to be 446·25 which the Bench does not desire to alter; the Bench, however, still considers that the top of the dam on the dividing ridge should be 5 feet higher than the top-water level." With reference to the latter part of this resolution, I shall explain why I consider it essential that the top of the dam on the dividing ridge should be 5 feet higher than the top water level. According to Mr. Walton's plans the top of this dam was only 2½ or 3 feet above top water level; but if you can imagine Toolsee to be quite full, and then subjected to the violence of such a storm and rain-fall as we had last monsoon, viz., 7 or 8 inches per hour, the water would then be running over the waste weir at Tasso, or about 5 feet higher than the other waste weir, and as it is part of my plan that no water should run into Vehar except through the tunnel, it is necessary that the dam on the dividing ridge should be higher than top-water level by 5 feet, which, I may say, is also the height which Major Tulloch has considered desirable in all his schemes. In this particular case I personally should be inclined to say 6 feet instead of 5 feet, but since 5 feet has been recommended, I have no serious objections to that height being agreed upon.

Mr. Pedder—Would it not produce the effect which you desire if the waste weir at Tasso were to be lengthened?

Mr. Ormiston—Practically it would have the same effect, but it would be a more expensive and less business-like mode of procedure. The second part of my resolution is this:—"The Bench considers there should be no waste-weir on the dam of the dividing ridge, as that is a source of danger; the surplus water of Toolsee can generally be passed through the tunnel and be under the control of sluices." Now, this is an essential feature of my scheme. Wherever water runs over even rock or any other material, the material is gradually wasted by being worn away; in this particular case the water would not have rock to run over, and although a channel might be prepared so as to make everything tolerably secure, yet nevertheless, with the most extreme precautions you can take, there is always an amount of danger and risk to be run in having a waste weir. Besides, the particular way in which it is proposed to make this waste weir is open to objection. It is provided that when the water rises to the level of the waste weir, the water should be allowed to run until Vehar is full, and these boards are to be placed across this waste weir for a distance of 200 feet, so that the water may be turned down the Tasso valley. I think that this is a complication of labour which it is very undesirable to face. It is quite possible that when Vehar is filled the waste weir might be overstrained by a sudden violent storm such as I have just alluded to, and it would then be a serious question to consider how boards were to be placed against the stream. It would be difficult—almost impossible—for coolies to work up against the flood of water in placing these boards, and I hold that this is a matter in which there should not be even the possibility of danger arising. (Hear, hear.) Besides all this, it is a cardinal point of the whole Toolsee scheme that, whatever we do we must have the flow from Toolsee into Vehar thoroughly under control, and this you cannot do unless you have sluices. The present tunnel would pass one inch and a half of water every hour, but I think it would be sufficient to have two sluices each 4½ inches in diameter, which is the size of those at the present Vehar outlet, and these would pass one inch of rain water in an hour. If these sluices were unable to pass the whole of the water during an exceptional rain-fall into Vehar, the surplus could do little or no harm, but would pass away quietly down the Tasso Valley. These are the grounds on which I oppose the construction of a waste weir on the dividing ridge at Toolsee. The next point which I shall allude to is the strength of the dam on the dividing ridge, and the part of my resolution referring to this matter is as follows:—"The Bench respectfully declines to give its sanction to the dam on the dividing ridge being reduced in thickness below what it has specified in the Bench resolution above referred to. The Bench considers that the extra thickness is an insurance for safety for which it is willing to pay; if, however, Government is willing to take on itself the responsibility of the Vehar works, the Bench will be prepared to reconsider the point. By responsibility the Bench understands the reconstructing of the Vehar dams and the supply of water to the city in the interval, if these dams follow the failure of the dam on the dividing ridge, or fail from the increased pressure due to the flood waters of Toolsee not being turned off when Vehar is full." There has been a good deal said about the strength of this dam in the newspapers which has not been in the least information to anybody who knows how the matter stands, and especially the fact that the thickness of a wall is not a proof of its strength. It has been said that the mean thickness of Kurruckwasla dam is ·34 of its height, but as this dam is not finished yet, and as even if it were it would require to exist some years before we could accept it as a test or example, I do not think that we ought to take it as a criterion at all. All I can say is that if Government is satisfied with having this thickness at Kurruckwasla, which is a less mean thickness than Dr. Rankine considers to be necessary, it is to be congratulated upon the security which it feels. The Tasso dam has a mean thickness of ·41, and the ridge dam is said to be ·50; but this result is arrived at by the thickness of the foundation being taken at the surface of the ground, and not at the foundation itself. This is not the usual way of calculating the mean thickness of a dam, and it is one which ought never to be used. The height of a dam should always be taken down to its foundation, and if this were done in the present case, it would give a mean thickness of ·44 of height of the ridge dam, which is so little more than the mean thickness of the dam across the Tasso as not to be worth speaking about. But really these things are beside the point altogether, and I must say that Government and the Executive of the Municipality appear to have lost sight of what it is that is actually required This is more a matter of prudence than of engineering. (Applause.) You may look upon the strengthening of Toolsee and Vehar as a matter which will cost a great many rupees, but even this expenditure I look upon as something altogether secondary in value to the safety of the lives of the inhabitants of Bombay. (Applause.) Throughout the whole of this discussion I have looked upon the cost of making this extra thickness of the dam on the dividing ridge simply as an insurance which will secure us against danger in a manner beyond all possibility of failure. (Hear, hear.) And even when you look at the subject from the most sordid point of view, you will find that the premium is nothing compared with the risk you run. That risk is not at all imaginary. The water which we propose to impound at Toolsee is close to Vehar, and is 183 feet higher, so that if the dam on the dividing ridge at Toolsee were to be suddenly thrown down, the consequences would be disastrous. The water would not come quietly down upon the top of the Vehar lake, as some people fondly imagine when they are discussing this matter. It would sweep down the valley in the form of a great wave, which would cause a series of waves in Vehar Lake, and that these would burst the Vehar dams I have not the slightest doubt. (Hear, hear.) I speak with a certain amount of experience on this topic. (Hear, hear.) It so happens that I was engaged for the Treasury fifteen years ago on a work designed by John Rennie. It had stood secure for fifty years in a Highland glen, but one dam failed and all the others followed, creating a scene of devastation that is still fearfully remembered in that part of Scotland. In speaking hitherto of the dam on the dividing ridge being ·44 thick, I had assumed that it would be founded upon solid rock, which, I was led to believe from Mr. Walton's plans, could be found at a distance of 5 feet under the surface.

Mr. Pedder—I may remark that borings were taken the other day, and it was found that we could get solid rock at a distance of ten feet below the surface.

Mr. Ormiston—During the Christmas holidays Mr. Hamilton has just enlightened me as to another point of difference, and that is, as to the depth and the nature of foundations. As to the position taken up by Mr. Ormiston about having a rock foundation, I think his position is impregnable, and to that extent the Bench might agree with him. But I cannot support his resolution as a whole. He has raised the point of the safety of Vehar. That is a very serious point, and one on which it might be said a considerable amount of insurance should be paid. But on the whole I rather think that Mr. Ormiston has piled up the agony. I think there is not so much

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear from Hydrabad that a number of native women are being trained in midwifery by Doctor Holmestead, the Civil Surgeon at that station.—*Sindian*, Jan. 4.

PESHAWUR.—A correspondent, writing from Peshawur on the 2nd instant, says it had been raining since twelve o'clock the previous night and ceased at sunset the day of writing. It is very likely that the remaining sickness in the station will now disappear.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RAIN IN SIND.—At eight o'clock this morning we had a sharp shower of rain, which lasted for two hours. It has just come in good time. Everything was assuming that dried parched up look that Sind generally wears about this time, but we are glad to say that this morning's shower will soon deceive them.—*Our Paper*, Jan. 3.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' DINNER.—The Trades' Dinner passed off successfully. Sir Richard Temple said that, in consequence of decreased imports, the finances were not in so flourishing a condition as last year. The president of the Chamber of Commerce denied that this was the case, the imports having increased. The Lieutenant-Governor announced himself as a stedfast friend of the natives.—*Pioneer.*

A DIVORCE SUIT.—In Chambers, at the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, a suit was called on for settlement of issues in which Captain P. L. Codd applied for a divorce from his wife, C. A. Codd, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. G. Honnor. Messrs. Shaw and Tasker appeared for the petitioner. The case was adjourned as the respondent and co-respondent had not been served with summonses.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 7.

ACCIDENT AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—A letter received yesterday from the Camp at Lawrencepore informs us that a building used as a granary by the Commissariat Department fell in on Thursday last, crushing three natives to death and severely injuring seven others. The accident is rendered all the more deplorable by the fact that the fallen building formed part of certain cavalry barracks, condemned as unsafe two or three years ago. The grain was stored loose, and in such quantities that it reached almost to the roof. —*Pioneer.*

THE JURISDICTION OF THE CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The old rumour regarding the preparation of a bill by the Bengal Legislative Council for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court has again revived. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will shortly take up the subject for consideration, and that it is likely that the bill will be passed very soon. In that case, the Small Cause Court at Sealdah will probably be abolished; and as the business of the Calcutta Court will in consequence be increased, an additional judge is to be permanently appointed in the latter court.—*Indian Daily News.*

VISITS OF CEREMONY TO LADY HOBART.—Lady Hobart will this day receive a visit at Government House, Guindy, from Her Highness Nabob Khyrenoo Nessa Begum Sahiba, the throne lady of H. H. the late Nabob of the Carnatic. This is the first time that such a visitor will be seen within the walls of Government House, either at Madras or Guindy. All honour is due to Lady Hobart for the kindness thus shown to a princess who has hitherto been most neglected, and whose affairs have been allowed, by the carelessness and indifference of the authorities, to fall into a most discreditable condition. The palace which was assigned to Her Highness is in a most dilapidated condition. Her guard of honour are in a most wretched state. Her revenues are burdened with liabilities to sowcars, and her own personal condition is anything but respectable. We trust Lady Hobart will do her best to retrieve the fortunes of this princess. Her Ladyship will return the visit in a few days. Lady Hobart will receive Her Highness Auzeun con Nessa Begum Sahiba, the second lady of the late Nabob, after the visit of H. H. Khyree oon Nessa Begum. The other ladies of the Royal Carnatic family will be received to-morrow at noon.—*Madras Standard*, Jan. 6.

THE KURRACHEE MASONIC BALL—PARSEE LADIES AT THE BANQUET.—The Ball given by the Masons of Kurrachee on the night of New Year's Eve was a brilliant affair, from all accounts, and everything connected with it went off admirably. It was a "wonderful success," as one of the tie remarked to us. The Freemason Hall had the same decorations with which it was dressed out so gaily on the occasion of the reception given to the Viceroy. Tickets, we are told, were issued with a deal of discrimination; this had the effect of securing something like selection in the attendance. Notables from Hydrabad and Kotree were present. What was a decidedly novel feature in the entertainment was the galaxy of Oriental beauty that shed additional lustre over the scene; several Parsee ladies were to be observed mixing freely with their fair skinned sisters, and taking part in the banquet, although they refrained from pirouetting in the giddy mazes of the dances. This will be hailed by some as one of the signs of the times, and as the precursor of good things to come, which will witness the overthrow of all those barriers set up by race distinctions in India and which have helped to create a wide gulf between the Europeans and the natives. The ball is said to have been the largest ever held in Kurrachee, there having been no less than two hundred attendants. A pretty fair conception can be formed of it from the fact of there having been scarcely room sufficient to allow of all who felt inclined to trip it on the light fantastic toe dancing at one and the same time.—*Sindian*, Jan. 4.

OFFICIAL CHANGES ON THE CARDS AT MADRAS.

THE following moves are, the *Madras Mail* understands, are about to be made:—

Mr. Louis Forbes, having returned from Europe, will take up his permanent post as Judge of Bellary.

Mr. J. Kelsall, Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, proceeds to Europe, and will be succeeded by Mr. H. Sewell, who has just returned from England.

Mr. C. A. Galton, Acting Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, will be also taking furlough to Europe at an early date.

Mr. H. P. Gordon, Acting Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, proceeds to Europe, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. Best, who is now acting as Judge of Bellary.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Collector of Kurnool, will go home shortly and then retire from the service.

Mr. W. M. Cadell, Judge of Nellore, but now acting as Collector of Tanjore, proceeds to Europe in the spring, and will not return to India.

Mr. H. Morris, Judge of Rajahmundry, is reported to be going to England sick.

Mr. C. J. Plumer vacates the Judgeship of Chittoor on the return shortly of Mr. O. B. Irvine, who will act for him.

Mr. J. D. B. Gribble has to be provided for. The Professorship of Poetry at the Presidency College is spoken of—in whispers.

Mr. J. D. R. Binson, Collector of North Arcot, who is in England, will, it is feared, be compelled by continued ill-health to resign the service.

Mr. Store, Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, being in bad health, will go home on sick leave shortly.

Captain Walters, Acting Superintendent of the Clothing Board, since the early part of 1871, will, it is rumoured, not be confirmed in that appointment which becomes vacant in a few days when Colonel Silver becomes *pucka* Military Secretary to Government, *vice* Major-General Sir Alfred Wilde, resigned. The Clothing Board is, it is stated, required for a friend of Lord Hobart's (rumour mentions the name of Major Rowland Farrer) but until the appointment is in the *Gazette*, we will not believe that His Excellency could be guilty of an act of injustice to a gallant officer, and an abuse of patronage that could hardly fail to provoke unfavourable comment.

The Revd. G. Warlow proceeds to England in the spring, and will be succeeded at the Cathedral by the Revd. Henry Popa, who, there is reason to believe, will take a reasonable view of the alleged delinquency of the late organist, and thus create a majority of the Trustees who are in favour of Mr. Mayne's re-appointment, in deference to the almost unanimous wish of the congregation, whose valued servant that gentleman so long has been.

Mr. P. O'Sullivan, Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, will, it is believed, go home this spring, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Handley, the Government Pleader.

Mr. Tarrant has not yet been appointed Crown Prosecutor in succession to Mr. J. D. Mayne, retired. The Government of India, moved by the Madras Government, are considering whether it is necessary that so costly an appointment, which is almost a sinecure, need be kept up any longer; and it is supposed that it will either be abolished, or the duties, such as they are, attached to those of some other Court officer, who will receive a small addition to his pay.

Mr. W. Rierson Arbuthnot will, in all probability, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. A. Mackenzie, proceeded to Europe.

Mr J. G. B. Brockman, who was so unjustly removed from the police by Lord Napier, and was subsequently offered by his Lordship an appointment in the Forest Department, as some compensation for that wrong, having made a personal reference of his case to the Secretary of State with the best results, will, we are glad to learn, be in all probability shortly appointed to some other Department of the public service, where scope can be found for the exercise, of his high lingual attainments, great experience and characteristic zeal.

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS."

(*Sindian.*)

THE reason why India has failed to attract colonies of Europeans is to be found in the fact, not that India is ruled for Indians, but, that India is not ruled for Europeans. The system of laws pursued out here, more especially in connection with landed tenures, is not exactly adapted to Europeans, much less to Englishmen. Unlike any other section of Britain's vast dominions, India has, from the first dawning of British power, up to this very day, offered obstacles to the free settlement of the white races on her shores, much to her disadvantage, we may state greatly to her injury. It is needless to point out what European enterprise would have done out here had it been fostered and allowed unrestricted play; some idea can be formed of what it might have achieved from what has been done by it in the wilds of Malabar; in the valleys of the snow capped Himalayas; in the richly cultivated tracts watered by the Ganges; where the industry and the energy of the white man have been brought into operation in India, there do we see the productive resources of the soil amply developed; the howling jungle transformed into a valuable plantation yielding the most important staples of export from India; and barren wastes giving place to fruitful and thriving estates, on which Nature is clothed in her richest garbs and mocks the vain attempts made by Art to vie with her in the brilliancy of her tints, and the gorgeousness of her attire. If, then, European enterprise has done what it has in isolated sections of this immense Continent, what might it not have done had it been allowed full scope, and to spread over the length and breadth of the land? But it was a policy of the British Government from the first to exclude Europeans from the country, and to hamper, as much as possible, the movements of those who ventured to explore it; the spirit by which the Government was actuated towards us a century and more ago, still exists, although not in that positive form in which it manifested itself years ago; a pretence is now made of encouraging European enterprise, and of condemning the policy pursued in days of yore; but the deception practised is too palpable; certainly the deportation terrors no longer scare the European, but there is a way of telling him that his presence in the country is not required, without going to the extreme of kicking him out of it. Officialdom now-a-days has a knack of making itself particularly disagreeable, and Mofussil legislation does in a negative way what the out-and-out policy of old did in a positive one. The Black Act is not, of course, set up as a scare-crow to terrify the interloper, but Act X. of 1872 is an old foe with a new face. Say what some people may, the principles on which the government of India is conducted are so thoroughly one-sided that no Englishman with the slightest spark of national feeling in him would ever dream of locating himself permanently on the soil of India; hence it is why "India does not tempt the surplus of our population," a fact which the writer of "India for the Indians" attributes to our ruling India solely for the Indians! Had he had the slightest inkling of the subject on which he has presumed to discourse so learnedly, he would have seen reasons sufficient to account for the English-speaking race never having taken up colonization projects in India; it is not because a sickly sentimentality influences the English people that they do not elbow away the children of the soil, but because a repulsive reality in the shape of a Pandeized Government renders India in the eyes of Englishmen the most undesirable spot in the world in which to bring their colonizing proclivities into play.

ACCLIMATISATION IN INDIA.

THOSE who are interested in the discussion as to the possibility of successive generations of Europeans being reared in India, should study a paper read by Dr. Alexander Rattray at a late meeting of the Royal Society, on some "Further Experiments on the more important Physiological Changes induced in the Human Economy by Change of Climate." Among the facts elicited by Dr. Rattray regarding the influence of a tropical climate are that, height and weight taken together, it is unfavourable to the bodily development; that the impairing effect of a second is greater than that of a first exposure to heat; and, moreover, that each successive exposure to heat lessens still further the bracing influence of subsequent cold. This latter circumstance shows most distinctly the permanent character of the change. The organs have, in fact, become modified in the direction of that condition which enables them to bear more heat; and the same condition is less consistent with the endurance of cold. The primary effect of change of climate is, Dr. Rattray tells us, on the circulation, "the blood being drawn surfaceward by heat and driven in by cold. The organs and functions of animals, like those of vegetable life, are affected by great changes of climate; heat impairing the weight, strength, and health, *i.e.*, the physique, at all ages, and retarding the growth in youth; while cold has an opposite effect." The general result of these experiments, which were made on cadets in the navy, is confirmed by observation of the natives of different climates. The conclusion to be drawn from them as regards the continued propagation of generations of Europeans in India is, that even if acclimatisation be possible in the sense of enabling them to live and breed indefinitely, it can only be at the cost of degradation of the standard of physical development. If the European could become as perfectly acclimatised as the natives of the country, he could not hope, under the most favourable conditions, to preserve a higher standard of physique than would be attainable by natives under the same conditions. The modification of the organs brought about by great climatic changes is, it has been ascertained, most evident in the adult, and decreases towards old age. And as it is notorious that the capability of acclimatisation follows the same rule this is a further confirmation of the connection of the one process with the other. Acclimatisation is, in fact, proportionate to the modification produced in the organs, and, in a tropical climate, acclimatisation, however beneficial it may be with reference to the conditions to be borne, is not only a sign but a consequence of physical degeneration.—*Englishman.*

AFGHANISTAN AND TURKISTAN.

CABOOL, *23rd December.*—The following news has been received from Turkistan:—

A treaty has been ratified between the Russians and the Meer of Yarkund. Differences have risen between the King of Bokhara and the Russian authorities at Summereund.

The following are the circumstances which have caused the Russians to suspect the King of Bokhara:—When the Russians were attacking the King of Bokhara, the Meer of Yarkund, who was once a servant to the King and afterwards became an independent ruler of Yarkund, had been requested by the King to join him against the Russians, and a correspondence on the subject was begun. The Meer assisted the King in some respects, but was not offensive in any way to the Russians. When the Vakeel of the Meer of Yarkund went to Summereund to have the treaty ratified, he took all the correspondence which had taken place between the King and the Meer with him, and laid it before the Russian Governor. As there were several things in the letters of which the Governor was quite ignorant as to the King's doings, he was very much annoyed, and signed the treaty.

24th—The Caboolees are desirous to be under British authority, and are repenting their former conduct. They say the English have made all sorts of improvements in Peshawur, whereas Cabool is not what it should be.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE MATRIMONIAL CREED.—Whosoever will be married, before all things it is necessary that he hold the conjugal faith: and the conjugal faith is this: That there were two rational beings created, both equal, and yet one superior to the other; and the inferior shall bear rule over the superior; which faith, except every one keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, he shall be scolded at everlastingly. The man is superior to the woman, and the woman is inferior to the man; yet both are equal, and the woman shall govern the man. The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman; And yet there are not two obedients, but one obedient. For there is one dominion nominal of the husband, and the superior; dominion real of the wife. And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion. For like as we are compelled by the christian verity to acknowledge, that wives must submit themselves to their husbands, and be subject to them in all things; So are we forbidden by the conjugal faith to say, that they should be at all influenced by their wills, or pay regard to their commands. The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man; Yet the man shall be the slave of the woman, and the woman the tyrant of the man. So that in all things, as aforesaid, the subjection of the superior to the inferior is to be believed. He, therefore, that will be married, must thus think of the woman and the man. Furthermore, it is necessary to subsistence matrimony, that he also believe rightly the infallibility of the wife. For the right faith is, that we believe and confess, that the wife is fallible and infallible; Perfectly fallible and perfectly infallible; of an erring soul and unerring mind subsisting; fallible, as touching her human nature; and infallible as touching her female sex. Who, although she be fallible and infallible, yet she is not two, but one woman; who submitted to lawful marriage to acquire unlawful dominion and promised religiously to obey, that she might rule with uncontrolled sway. This is the conjugal faith; which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be married.—*Old Scrap-Book.*

THE PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS BY THE STATE.

(Railway Service Gazette.)

"IF occasional supervision of the railways by Parliament, or the more regular supervision of some tribunal or department constituted for the purpose was adopted," says Captain Tyler, in a very able report on this subject, "it would be difficult to confine these principles of control to the questions of rates and fares. The number and times of trains, the stations at which they stopped, their speed, their facilities for through booking, and for collection and delivery—everything, in short, in which the convenience of the public was concerned, would become subject to inquiry. Such interference would obviously be incompatible with joint-stock management, and every diminution of profits would be attributed to its influence, and the efficiency of railways would be curtailed, without any corresponding benefit to the public." After going carefully over the different bearings of the question, and examining the various schemes which have from time to time been put forward for the better management of the iron highways of the country, this writer further points out that practically there is a choice only between two courses—the future railway monopoly must either be managed by the state in the interest of the general public, or by the directors of the monopolizing companies in the interests of their own shareholders. "The more extensive the combinations of the companies become, the more difficult must it be to devise, and the more impracticable to administer, any system of control; and, therefore, the conclusion cannot be avoided, that it will be advisable for the Government to take into consideration the question of acquiring possession of the railways and placing them under State management.

Of course, before anything is decided in a matter which involves considerations so important, and interests so gigantic as those attached to this question, it is necessary that all parties and all sides should be heard; yet it seems to us, after a careful review of the whole subject, that the reasons in favour of a State railway system are many times more weighty than those on the opposite side. The State would certainly have many and great advantages over joint-stock companies in managing the railways. The difference between public and private credit is an immense item in the calculation. The Government can, as a general rule, borrow money to almost any amount at much lower rates of interest than the railway companies, so that (as the average dividend on railway property is 5 per cent.) they would be able to devote a large percentage of the receipts towards an immediate reduction of the rates and fares, the construction of useful branch lines, and the general improvement of the rolling stock. We are constantly receiving letters from daily travellers on the last mentioned subject, in which the writers complain that the carriages on many of the lines are of the most faulty construction. On the Great Eastern Company's Woolwich and Blackwell branches the passenger coaches are, indeed, little better than cattle trucks. "The largest railway companies," says the report above referred to, "have been very far from keeping pace with their constantly growing business and extending requirements; and how much they have fallen behind in providing appliances necessary to safety may be partially understood from the reports made to the Board of Trade on the constantly recurring accidents. To descend to minor matters, the provision of smoking carriages was generally resisted until, as the result of a general outcry, it was at length enforced by law; and to the present moment the competition between the rival routes for English and Scotch traffic has not produced the easy and much-wanted arrangement of sleeping carriages for night journeys, and of conveniences for comfort and decency on night trains which are supplied so perfectly in other countries." Precedents, it is true, are of little use in deciding a question of such magnitude, especially when none can be found which bear anything like a close resemblance to the subject under discussion; yet the successful working of the telegraphs, and the great benefits which have been conferred upon the country by the reductions in the charges for transmitting messages, may fairly be instanced as one of the triumphs of Government management.

As advocates of the interests of railway employes, it is incumbent upon us to give some consideration to the treatment they would be likely to meet with, if they become servants of the State. In the Post Office, and in all the departments connected therewith, the liberty of the employes is said to be considerably curtailed. The men are not allowed to hold meetings for the purpose of ventilating their grievances and obtaining redress, except in the Post Office itself, so that we cannot help but conclude that anything they may have to complain of very rarely meets with much consideration. The railway servants are certainly better situated than this just now. They can, if they like, combine together for mutual protection, and hold meetings for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy on their behalf. But should the railways be transferred to the State, the employes must trust to the perfection of their organization to obtain good treatment; and in the meantime, we can tell our friends that the Government would certainly be in a position to remunerate them for their labour far better than the companies, since the working expenses would be less, and the gross receipts higher, than when the railways were under joint-stock management.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
1174 Tiverton, Rowe—Scott & Wilcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1232 Edith Troop, Smith—H. Pestonjee Sons.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Capaita.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1250 Arundel, Sooleman,—D. Lulloobhoy.
1268 Cleopatra, Doane—The Captain.
893 City of Pekin—McEachern—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
349 John Byers, Davies—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1193 Kilkeeran, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
948 Marian Moore, Dickson—C. Lulloobhoy.
1046 Milford, Gillard—Finlay, Muir & Co.
977 Peeress, Morris—H. C. Joosub.
570 Perchitto, Schiaffini—The Captain.
782 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.
1225 Scimitar, Rendell—W. Nicol & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Taylor—J. Cornforth & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, Freebody—H. A. N, Mahomed.
1075 Statelie, Logan—C. Rustomjee Settna.
442 Salado, Johnstone—W. Nicol & Co.
1116 Tivoli, Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1190 Behar, Dundas—P. & O. Co.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1250 Malaga, Pearson—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1316 St Olaf, Hille—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN, JEDDAH, AND SUEZ.

1060 Killarney, O'Niell—The Captain.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, AND HOODEIDA.

710 Fasi Yamu, Callaghan—P. H. Sons.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1350 Memfi, Morosi—A. C Gumpart.

FOR PORT SAID.

961 Torino, Carreno—Remington & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2218 Australia, Murray—P. & O. Co.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

1627 Mooltan, Edmond—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1257 Ambassador, Williamson—Wallace & Co.
131 Arrow, Robert.
Fazans, Funk—(Austrian Gun-boat.)
409 Maria Anna, Oliveira—(Portuguese Gun-boat.)
1119 Orissa, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
Lynx, Keats.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
308 May Frere, Guthrie.
877 Nassau, Chimmo.
408 Sind.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

96 Futtay Reymon, Nacoda.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda—H. Thaver.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

55 Bagary, Nacoda.
125 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. Bhikhajee Khan.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda—H. M. Hoosen.
88 Vesta—Nacoda.
Mahalukmy, Nacoda.

FOR BATAVIA.

427 Persian Packet, Scheol.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by depraved or over-abundant bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are every where admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusements. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled may by a single trial speedily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11d do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 9th January 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at TWO AND HALF PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large four-seated CARRIAGE, fit for any gentleman, by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order; a pair of fast trotting AUSTRALIAN HORSES; and a double set of ENGLISH HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire "P. P. O." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.
THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus. Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NEW
COLD SEASON STOCK.
MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	2 12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	"	2 12
	Gent's White Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	"	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	Allow Fatters.	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each		8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
	Badham's White Shirts "		60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose		12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from		14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from		16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair		4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for		20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze "		26 0
	Fine " " Drawers, each		6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits		30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits		22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits		35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat		12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope		6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6 0
	Sola Topies new shape		5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass chin Straps		25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians		18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab		2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor		2 12
	The Romal Satin		3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.		
TIES	Black Egliuton and Tom-Thumb		1 8
	Coloured " "		1 0
	White Dress Ties, from		8 0
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz		5 8
	" Coloured Borders		5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from		10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from		1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
	Do. without do.		10 0

JEWELLERY...Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.
TRUNKS, &c....Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT. A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to
BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.
N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Blacs, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Twilings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.
The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus saving all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.
Black Dress Suits, from	60
Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Melton Cloth Morning Coats	28
Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trouser	25
Fancy Doeskin Suits	30
Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord